Thie Estimate Based on a Poli of 83 of the 89 Countles - Not a Chost of a Show for Bryan - The Sound-money Democrats Vote Almost Solidly for Mckinley. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 31.-William Jennings Bryan, the Boy Orator, has been to-day rushing across this typically agricultural State, making a last frantic appeal to the "tolling masses" to support him in his mad race for the Presidency. To-morrow he will rest, and on Monday will close his long and well-sustained campaign of demagoguery by a dash through the accessible towns of Nebraska, winding up at night by a descent upon Omaha. As far as the State of lows is concerned he might as well have saved

his oratorical powder. He has done no good to his cause during his present or his previous rear-end tour, and the verdict against him, his coadjutors, and his party in the Hawkeye State will be rendered by adverse vote of not less than 75,000. The candidate's first attack upon the voters of lowa was a failure, and to-day's dramatic performance will prove to be no more effective. The farmers of this State, and the laboring classes as well, are too rock-ribbed in their political convictions to be permanently changed by the hysterical harangues of a Popocrat of Bryan's stripe. As for the business men, they are practically unanimous in opposition to the Chicago platform and its nominees, and they are to-night making public demonstration of the faith that is in them by marching in monater sound-money parades in all the towns of the State. In Des Moines to-night, the capital of the State and a town with a population of 50,-000, 14,000 of whom are voters, not less than 10,000 men marched in the business men's

Only a man blinded by his own conceit, as Bryan evidently is, would think of wasting precious time in the closing hours of the campaign making demagogue sperches in Iowa. This is one of the States first claimed by the bewildered Chairman Jones and the ever sanguine Campau as doubtful, and to-day claimed by the Popocratic State Committee Chairman as safe for the Popucratio ticket by 30,000 majority. These claims seem only to demonstrate the dense ignorance or wilful misrepresentation of all of these toy politicians. Iowa never gave ita electoral vote to any but the Republican party. Twice the Democrats carried it at a State election, but simply and solely because the Republicans had passed a prohibitive liquor law that cost them the practically solid foreign vote. Republicans have repented of that folly. and although there is a law on the statute book to-day prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous or mait liquors in the State, brewerles are in operation within a stone's throw of the State House. The law is a dead letter, as in Kaneas and other States, because not upheld by local opinion. The voters who left the Republican party are back again and assisting in the work of stamping out Bryanism in the State. In 1884 the Republican plurality in the State was 79,396, and its majority over both Demo-

crats and Populists was 45,389. In 1895 in the vote for Governor the Republican majority over both Democrats and Popu-Hats was 27,285 in a very light vote. This year the Republican plurality will be no less than 75,000. The Republican State Central Committee, which, according to the testimony of Chairman Hanns, is about the most efficient in the Union, with the possible exception of Kansas, has received the results of the final poll in eightythree out of the ninety-nine countles of the State Estimating the vote in the uncompleted 16 counties at the same ratio as the 53 in which the work is finished, the Republican plurality will be 76,069. To show the faith that is in him, the Chairman of the State Committee, authorized. ten days ago, a standing offer of bets, which has been published daily in the local papers, but as

bets are as follows: One hundred dollars that McKinley will have 25,000 majority in Iowa, \$100 that McKinley will have 35,000 plurality in Iowa, \$100 that every Republican Congressman in Iowa will be elected, \$100 that Bryan will not carry ten counties in Iowa.

yet no one has appeared to accept them. These

To-day, as soon as it became known that Popocratic Chairman Carr had notified Chairman Jones at Chicago that Bryan would carry lows by 30,000, the pluralities and majorities in the have bets were doubled, but still they were not aken. The Popocrats simply lie in saying that there is a ghost of a show for Bryan in Iowa and the public at large in this State know they are lying and ignore their claims accordingly.

The present Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Mr. McMillan, is no novice in political work. This is not the first Sampaign he has managed in Iowa by any In former years his poils have been wonderfully accurate, and the wildest guess he ever made was in 1892, when he said Harrison would carry the State by 30,000 and his plural ity happened to be only 23,000. But there was a great Democratic tidal wave that year that carried all majorities outside of the estimates. This year if there is any tidal wave it will be a sound-money one, and the anti-Bryan vote in that case will be nearer 100,000 than the 76,000 estimated by Chairman McMillan. He says very frankly that when his first poll of the State was taken in August it showed the sound-money men to be 20,000 votes short of sufficient to carry the State. Then the campaign of education began and was carried on with the same earnestness. vigor, and thoroughness as in the other Western States, and with the same result of turning back the tide of free silverism and Populism and lining up the voters of the State enthusically on the side of sound money. The same men who took the poll of August have personally known to Chairman McMillan as absolutely reliable men, and he is willing to wager his own money that their reports of the tuation are correct. A dozen different times during the campaign, when the Popogratic managers have denied the truth of the Repub lican Chairman's estimate, he has promptly challenged them by publishing his figures for a dozen or more counties and daring the other side to disprove their accuracy. This boldness at once spiked the guns of the Bryanites, and shey resorted to their favorite plan of claiming everything, but declining to publish figures The truth is that they have none which they dare to publish at the risk of being promptly met with absolute proof of their dishonesty.

There are something like 40,000 employees o all sorts in the State of lows, and the soundmoney campaign managers say that shortly after Bryan's nomination an informal canvass showed that at least 60 per cent. of that vote was inclined to favor the platform of the Chicago Convention. To-day there is evidence on file in the office of the Republican State Committee to prove the claim that 90 per cent. of the railroad vote will be cast against Bryan, and practically all of that percentage for Mc-Kinley and Hobart.

A large share of the credit for this change of sentiment is due to the attitude assumed by ex-Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor. He and other men of influence within the working men's orders have been stumping Iowa and other Western States in the cause of sound money and national honor, and their work is largely responsible for the determination of the railroad men not to be led away by the rank demagoguery of Bryan and the anarchistic teachings of Altgeld and Debs.

The German vote is also coming back to the Republican party, and the evidence of the fact so direct and complete that the matter is no longer one of concern to the sound-money managers. The Germans have always supported the Republican party in Iowa, except when driven away by the now repudiated prohibition legislation, and they and the other elements of foreign population in the State-chiefly Scandinavians-have been especially amenable to the arguments, printed and verbal, in favor of sound money, and against the doctrines of the Chicago platform that have been showered upon them during the past two months.

There is a Palmer and Buckner ticket in the field in Iowa, and, as in other States, it has served as a rallying point for old-line Democrats, who could not by any reasoning, however specious, belied into supporting the populism of the Chicago ticket and nominees, and who, on the other hand, felt a disinclination to support their ancient enemies, the Republicans, With the nominations of Palmer and Buckner as a nucleus therefore, the sound-money Democrati voters of the State have been kept together. On election day their votes will be cast almost solid-ly for McKinley and Hobart, as that is now everywhere admitted to be the most direct forcible, and practical way to rebuke and defeat Bryanism forever.

On the train from Des Moines to Burlington last night there was a party of Bryanites, including Chairman Carr of the Popocratic Com-mittee, who had just telegraphed Chairman Jones at Chicago that Bryan would carry lows by 30,000 majority. An enthusiastic young Mo-Kinleyite from Des Moines, after laughing at the Bryanites, said he would give them an object lesson as to how near to the truth Chairman Cari would find himself on election day. So he polled the male passengers on the train, and amid laughter and applause announced the result was fifteen for McKinter and nine for Bryan. The nine were all going to Burlington to greet their candidate. The Bryanites failed to see the joke and at once commenced to talk about Mark Hanna's corruption fund, which Chairma Jones and Faulkner had publicly announced that morning, with the official endorsement o "Lawrence Gardner, Secretary," amount "many millions" of dollars. of those millions the Bryanites said had been used in an unsuccessful attempt to debauch the voters of Wisconsin. The absurdity

of spch sort of talk as this is demonstrated by the statement of Chairman McMillan of the Republican Committee to THE SUN correspondent. He says that there is no occasion for se crecy as to the amount of money spent by the regular organization in lows. It amounts to just about \$55,000, and he would be quite willing to exhibit his books to prove the accuracy of this statement if there was any occasion to do so. The business men, regardless of party, have contributed means of their own, no doubt, in ecuting the sound-money campaign, but

the funds from all sources passing through the hands of the Republican Committee amount to just about the sum above mentioned, and all of It was expended in a legitimate and successfu effort to stamp out Bryanism in the State Iowa need cause no uneasiness to any friend o sound money and good government, for the battle is already won.

KENTUCKY'S BITTER FIGHT. Republicans Claim the State by from 15,000 to 25,000.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31.-The bitterest political campaign ever waged in Kentucky closed to-night with much excitement. Mor speeches have been made in Kentucky this fall than in any two previous campaigns. Violence has been a frequent occurrence at political meetings, and several killings have resulted from quarrels which arose at these gatherings. The principal free-silver Democratic orators were Senator Blackburn, ex-Gov. John Young Brown. Gov. Stone of Missouri, Gen. P. W. Hardin, and Mr. Bryan, who made about fifteen speeches in the State. The Republicans had in the field Gov. Bradley, United States Senator Frye, John W. Yerkes, Alger's Union Generals, and ex-Chief Justice E. W. H. Holt. The National Democrats were represented by Secretary Carlisle, Bourke Cockran, J. R. Fellows, United States Senators Lindsay and Caffery, Gens. Palmer and Buckner, and ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum.

Chairman Roberts of the Republican Cam paign Committee claims the State for Mc-Kinley by from 15,000 to 25,000. He also claims nine Congressmen, including Col. Breckinridge, and a fighting chance for two

Chairman Sommers of the free silver Demo cratic Campaign Committee avers that Bryan will come to Louisville with 29,000 plurality. He concedes Louisville to McKinley by 3,000. Mr. Sommers claims eleven Congressmen.

The free-silver Democrats and Populists have fused on the electoral ticket and on Congress candidates in all but two districts. The Populists have two representatives on the electoral ticket, and these will bring 10,000 Populist

Chairman George M. Davie of the National Democratic State Central Committee estimates that there are 50,000 Democrats who will not vote for Bryan. He does not state how many of these will vote for Palmer and Buckner, but the indications are that McKinley will get the biggest part of this vote, especially in Louisville. There are eight vacancies in the Legislature to

be filled, and upon the result depends the control of that body. If the Republicans secure seven which is not unlikely, they will elect Gov. Bradley to succeed Senator Blackburn at the coming extra session. If the Democrats secure a majority of the men Secretary Carlisle will be ted Senator by a combination of the Republi can and gold Democratic members.

DELAWARE FOR M'KINLEY.

Popocratic State Ticket, However, Will

Probably Be Elected. WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31.-In addition to Presidential electors, Delaware will vote for a Governor, a Congressman (the State being entitled to only one representative), members of Constitutional Convention, and State Senators and representatives. The Hisgins and Addicks factions of the Republican party have nominated the same Presidential electors, but have made separate nominations for Governor, Congressman, and the Legislature. The Popocrats and the gold Democrats are together on the nominee for Governor, but have nominated

separate tickets for electors. The outlook according to conservative estimates is that the plurality for McKinley and Hobart in this State will be between 1,000 and 2 000. The Bryan followers however make a general claim to the State for the Bryan electors. The Republicans carried the State and elected a Governor in 1894 by 1,211 plurality. and that is the basis of calculation. There are some Republicans who are expected to vote for Bryan, but the unknown quantity of honestmoney Democrate who will prefer to vote for McKinley and Hobart instead of for Palmer and Buckner is the element of doubt in all es

It is believed that E. W. Tunnell, Popocratio candidate, will be elected Governor, inasmuch as the Republican vote will be divided, and for (Dem.) will be elected to Congress.

MARYLAND'S SHARP CAMPAIGN. Indications That the Republicans Will Gain One Congressman.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.-The campaign in Maryland ended to-night with demonstrations of both sides. It has been the cleanest political fight that the State has known in recent years. In no year heretofore have there been so many political meetings held in Maryland. There have been almost 300 meetings held in Baltimore, and probably as many more in the counties. The leaders of the two big parties continue to

claim everything, but conservative Democrats acknowledge that the State will in all probability give its electoral vote to McKinley by unward of 10,000 plurality. The only uncertain ele ment in the State is the labor vote in Baltimore. It might confound the prophets, but the proportion of sound-money Democrats in this city that will vote for McKinley is so large that it will probably offset any loss the Republicans may suffer in the ranks of labor.

The indications also point to the certain election of four Republican Congressmen, which would be an increase of one. It is possible that they may gain two. The only district of which the Democrate are reasonably sure is the First.

Talking of 100,000 for Welcott.

BOSTON, Oct. 31 .- Never before in its political istory has the Democratic party of this State found itself in such a demoralized condition upon the eve of an election as it is at the present time. Divided against itself upon the currency question, and again divided upon matter concerning the State party organization, it is to such a condition that it can make no reliable es timate of its strength in the coming election. By some experts it is estimated that Wolcott's plurality will reach nearly 100,000, as compared with 64,000 plurality for Greenhalge last year. POPOCRATS CRYING FRAUD.

WAIL ABOUT BRIBERY GOES UP FROM INDIANA.

The Bribery Law Allows Men Who Hav-Been Approached to Sue for Bamages, and the Popocrats Trump Up Several Suits Cowdy's McKinley Figures 25,000, INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.-The situation here is fixfling hot, and it is not less so in the whole

State. The Popocrate are at their old tricks of charging that the Republicans ere about to buy their voters and their election officers, and arrests have been made in numerous countles attempted bribery, besides the suits brought to recover \$300, the alleged bribed man being the plaintiff in the civil proceedings in each case. The suits are for the most part trumped up affairs to lend color to the Popocratic charge that the election is about to be carried by fraud. It is significant that the Democrats in Indiana have never lost the State that they did not thus explain the fallure, except, perhaps, two years ago, when so heavy was the Republican majority that such a cry would have been absurd.

The whine now means, that the Popocrate realize that the State is gone from them, and the cry of fraud is meant both to drive back their voters into the party ranks as far as possible. and also to find a soft place on which to fall. A committee of Popocrats met last night and adopted an address to the people, announcing In solemn tones that they had knowledge of positive attempts as bribery of election officers and others by well-known men, including gold Democrats, and that \$500 would be offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the melefactor.

There is no need to pay out rewards for information alread in their possession. An Ex-ecutive Committee was appointed to see that the purpose of the address was carried out. Among the signers appear the names of fifty or sixty small politicians, including only a half dozen of the business men of standing.

In the face of this address it crops out to day that the Popocratic State Committee has received a large sum of money from the National Committee, the amount being estimated at over \$100,000. The money came from Denver originally. Chairman Martin long agsaid he had not received any money from the East, and did not want any from there.

Republican; Chairman; Gowdy to-day sent s telegram to a friend in Wyoming who wrote him for information about the campaign. He

"Indiana will give 25,000 plurality for mo Kinley. The silent Democratic vote will most probably be cast for the Republican ticket, and if I am correct in this, McKinley will have 60,000 or more in Indiana. The Republicans will carry both branches of the Legislature, which will insure the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Voorheer; we'll elect ten of the thirteen Congressmen. and have a fighting chance for the other three making a solid delegation."

Flar day was generally observed here. Where ever the eye rested it was sure to encounter the colors fluttering in the stiff breeze that was blowing. The stores swung out large flags across the street, reading on muslin sewed to the bottom, "McKinley and Hobart" or "Sound Money." There was not a Bryan banner to be seen in town, though the two or three prominent merchants who are for Bryan had unmarked flags flying. The Popocrate followed the suggestion of National Chairman Jones to adopt the flag day idea, and the Federal building, Governor's offices, and Popocratic dwellings were decorated. Th usand of Republican homes displayed the flag to-day with portraits of their candidates in view, so as to distinguish them from followers of the knight of the doubtful dollar.

James A. Mount, Republican candidate for Governor, ended to-night a four months' campaign of constant hard work, during which he spoke in nearly every county, making 131

"I have met more farmers in this State this campaign than any other man before the people, and I can say that the Republican farmers have not been caught in any great numbe by the free-silver heresy. Our loss from that source will be fully made up by accessions from sound-money Democratic farmers who have had enough of hard times and low prices, and who do not endorse the Chicago Platform. In the small towns and cities Republicans will gain materially from the worki g men, the Germans, and from other hitherto sources of Democratic strength.

"The Republican majority in Indiana not be less than 20,000."

A closing street demonstration was made tonight by both sides. The Republican parade sound money and repudiation in this county.

Republicans Look for a Clean Sweep in

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 31.-The campaign in South Dakota closed to-night. The Republican managers claim a majority of 10,000 for Mc-Kinley. The Fusionists, Democrats, and Populists declare that they will have a majority, but do not give any figures.

Chairman Elliott of the Republican State Central Committee and National Committeeman Kittredge estimate the election of 93 out of 12d members of the State Legislature, and thereby claim the election of a "sound-money" Republican to the United States Senate to suc ceed Senator Kyle, Populist.

75,000 for Mckinley in Wisconsin.

MILWAUREE Oct. 31. - The Republicans have put up a splendid campaign in Wisconsin. Chairman Cos of the State Committee issued a statement to-day claiming the State by 75,000 plurality for McKinley and Scoffeld and the election of the whole Congress delegation. Bets are 2 to 1 that McKinley carries the State by over 25,000 plurality. The surface indications are that the State is sure for McKinley by from 25,000 to 50,000 plurality.

Popocrats Give Up Connecticut, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 31 .- Chairman Troup of the Popocratic State Committee said to-day that, based on the figures submitted by the members of the State Committee at yesterday's meeting, McKinley had an apparent ma jority of 8,000 in the State.

Mr. Troup gives this out as the result of the

canvass made by the members simply. 18,600 Piurality in New Hampshire, CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 31,-The indications in this State are that McKinley's plurality will be

Ramedell, Republican, for Governor, will have 15,000, with a majority of 12,000. Cyrus A. Sulloway and Frank G. Clarke, Republicans, will be elected to Congress by piuralities of fron 8,000 to 10,000. It will probably be the worst defeat ever administered to the Democracy is New Hampshire.

Popocratic Figures for Alabama. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 31. - Estimates on the result of Tuesday's election, so far as Alabama s concerned, were made to-day in headquarters is concerned, were made to-day in headquarters here. The following forecast for the national tickets was furnished by the Popocratic headquarters: Bryan and Sawall, 135,000; deKinjey and Hobart, 40,000; Bryan and Watson, 25,000; Palmer and Buckner, 50,000; Levering and Johnson, insignificant. Total, 215,000, In 1892 Clevelland received a piurality over Weaver of over 52,000 and amajority over all of some 44,000. It is estimated at Popocratic headquarters that the vote for President will not be as large as it was in 1892. A large number of Populists, hot wishing to vote the Popocratic ticket, and at the same time not carging to endanger Bryan's chances by voting for Watson will remain at home.

Meeting of Schenectady Sound-Money Dem-

ocrats. SCHENECTADY, Oct. 31 .- The first local political meeting of the sound-money Democracy was held in this city this evening. The attendwas held in this city this evening. The attendance was only feir. Addresses were made by the Hon. Daniel G. Griffin, the Bemeratic sound money candidate for Governor, who spoke oa the issues of the campaign, and by the hon. John De Witt Warner of New York, who devoted his remarks exclusively to a discussion of the silver question. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Samuel W. Jackson, former County Judge of Schenectady and an old-time Jackson Democrat.

THE OUTLOOK IN NEBRASKA. Republicans Claim the State by 18,000; the

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 31 .- The most exciting and stubbornly contested political campaign in the history of Nebraska virtually closed tonight with big meetings at nearly all the larger towns of the State. Every county has been thoroughly covered, not by local talent only, but by speakers of national fame,

In this respect the Republicans have led, securing the services of ex-Senator Farwell of Chicago, Senator Foraker of Ohio, ex-Congressman Gunther of Wisconsin, R. G. Horr of Michigan, and Bourke Cockran.

For the silver Democrats and Popullets, beween whom fusion has been established not only on the national candidates, but for the State and Congressional tickets, but few speakers have been imported. Gens. Palmer and Buckner only have appeared for the National Democrats. Conservative men generally admit that the contest will be close. Chairman Post claims the State for McKinley

by 18,000, and insists that John H. Maccoll for Governor will fare as well. Chairman Edmiston, for the Populists, and Chairman Dahlman for the Democrate, whose interests are identical, place the plurality for Bryan, and Silas A omb for Governor, as a result of fusion, at 25,000. R. S. Bibb is the National Democratic

The present outlook is that the Republican will carry the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Congress districts; and the fusionists the Third

HARRISON'S RALLTING CALL. The Ex-President Finishes His Campaign Tour of Indiana,

RENDALLVILLE, Ind., Oct. 31. - Gen. Harrison began his last day of campaigning in Indian at Auburn at 9:30 o'clock this morning. His train lay on a siding at Fort Wayne during the night, and ran over to Auburn this morning He and his party were driven to the public square, where a stand had been placed in such a fashion as to protect him from the sharp wind from the east.

About 3,000 people had gathered, and half of them carried transparencies. He was heartily cheered upon his appearance, and began his speech with a tribute to the American flag.

A run of five miles brought the train to Waterloo, where an enthusiastic crowd of 2,500 were waiting, composed largely of farmers. Gen. Harrison was taken to a stand, and talked about twenty minutes, enlarging upon the effect free silver would have in ruining the farmers' market and the industries of the country.

LIGONIER, Ind., Oct. 31 .- Another brief run brought the party to Kendallville, where a crowd of about 5,000 had packed themselves about a stand erected in few yards from the station. The Republicans of Noble country had prepared for an ail-day raily and had just finished with a parade something over a mile long. In the crowd was a big sound-money club of Lake Shore Railroad employees.

Gen, Harrison was escorted to the stand by the Reception Committee, who had boarded the train at Waterloo, and was received with prolonged cheering. He spoke about fifteen minutes. Near the stand was a wire cage filled with sheep bearing the banner, "Save us from Popocrats and dogs."

Gestix, Ind., Oct. 31.—At Ligonier the arrival of the train was greeted withloud cheerbrought the party to Kendallville, where a crowd

Popocrats and dogs."

Gostics, Ind., Oct. 31.—At Ligonier the arrival of the train was greeted with loud cheering from the crowd of about 4,000 people well packed about the station. Gen. Harrison was received with enthusiastic cheering, and talked about differen minutes, declaring that the victory was already won. The Bryan people were basing their hopes of success, he said, upon two propositions, one that the farmers were footed with the notion that free colnage would help them to get something for nothing and the other that the workingmen intended to go to the booth and vote directly against what they have been declaring they intended to do. Gostien was reached at 1 oclock, and here a crossed of fully 20,000 was met. Great preparations had been made for the event by the Republican managers, and when the train arrived they were just flushing a parade with something over 0,000 men in line.

An claborately decorated stand had been erected at the Court House square, and thither Gen. Harrison and party were taken in carriages through the streets crowded with chering minitudes. Gen. Harrison spoke for nearly an hour, making a thorough review of the issues, and his speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

FORT WANNE, Ind., Oct. 31.—The platform from which Mr. Harrison spoke last night broke down under the great crowd upon it and precipitated the ex-Precident to the ground. Much confusion ensued, but no one was injured.

BRYAN CLOSING HIS CAMPAIGN. Ho Meets Crowds in Iowa of Men an Women Wearing Gold Badges.

OSCEOLA, Ia., Oct. 31 .- William J. Bryan rose early after a night of shouts and howls from people who gathered at little stations along his route from Madison in the hope of sceing the candidate. At Freeport, Ill., reached after midnight, about 4,000 people were waiting for speech, but as Mr. Bryan had spoken there had eleven divisions, and the Popoer-tic had | earlier this week, and as he was so thoroughly , those in charge of his trip would not awaken him.

point this morning. It was 7 o'clock when that place was reached, and the air was biting cold. Fairfield came next, and Mr. Bryan talked there from a temporary platform to 2,000 people. At Batavia there was a short stop and some hand-

from a temporary platform to 2,000 people. At Batavia there was a short stop and some handshaking, but no speech.

Ottumwa's criswds were large and full of enthusiasm. A big gathering of laboring men at Packing House Crossing heard Mr. Bryan first. At the Grand Opera House he made his summing-up sneech, reviewing the issues of the campaign from a Democratic standpoint. Then he want to Central Park, a public square in the busiest part of the towh, and talked to another large andience.

An outcropping of gold badges was noticeable at Albia, where 5,000 people heard Mr. Bryan make an open-air address. It was as nothing, however, to the Heinfiblian display at Chariton. The yellow was everywhere; some men and some women were literally covered with it. Broad sashes of white, bearing the name of Mc. Kinier, were were by members of a Republican clob, and the majority of the Ohlo man's supporters had decorated themselves with the more conspicuous color. Proad strips of orange muslin draped around the bodies or men, women, boys, and girls, formed the most notice, able method of display. Mr. Bryan's audience, numbering between 0,000 and 8,000, was gathered in an open field that had become a quagmire.

A spacious omnibus conveyed the candidate to the stand from which he spoke, but unfortunately for his comfort and personal appearance, the local committee walked him back to the train through black object on. Mr. Bryan was a sight to behold when he stepped aboard the Idier. The gold hadges did not frighten the ardent Democratis in the Chariton gathering. They cheered with all the more energy, and succeeded in making a fattering demonstration. Mr. Bryan made a fifteen-minute speech.

WHERE GEN, LEE WOULD STAND. A Relation Says the Lee Pamily Is for Sound Money and Honesty.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 31.-The announce ment from Republican headquarters. Washington, that a Lee would vote for McKinley brought on Mr. Cazenove G. Lee of Fairfax considerable criticism here, and in a card in a local paper that was most severe on him he resents the insinuations, and says:

"My opinions in this contest are those o many of Gen. Lee's nearest and dearest relatives, notably Capt. Robert E. Lee, Jr., his son, and Gen, Fitzhugh Lee, his nephew. They as and ten, ritangal ere, his asphew. They as well as myself are for sound money in finance, honesty in politics, harmony and good will be-tween all classes, law, order, and good govern-ment. We uphold the courts of our country and condemn mod violence and fraud, and I am persuaded that if Geo. Lee was on earth to-day he would stand side by side with us in this holy cause." cause. The Last Mick of Purroy's Cian.

The Tammany Central Bryan and Sewall As ociation held its final ratification meeting last night in Cooper Union. Henry D. Purroy.

night in Cooper Union. Henry D. Purroy. County Clerk, who is President of the association, presided. George Francis Train occupied a seat upon the platform.

John J. Scannell called the meeting to order and nominated Purroy for Chairman. Purroy, Lindsay Gordon, and Senstor Guy made speeches, and resolutions were adopted extolling Hevanism.

Cure all liverills, billousness, headache, sour stomach, indi-gestion, constipation. They headache, sour stomach, indiact easily, without pain or gripe. Sond by all druggists. 25c. The only Pills to take all druggists. 25c. The with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEGROES NOT THROWN OUT

THEY WILL BE ALLOWED TO POTE IN NORTH CAROLINA. In the "Trinis" of Challenged Negroes the

Republicans and Popullats United and the Ontlook for a Bryan Victory in the Tar Heel State In Gloomy Indeed CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 31,-To-day's work in this State has shown how loyal the Populists are to free silver and Bryan. Last Saturday was challenge day and to-day was trial day. As has been said before in THE SUN, the Republic cans and Populists have fused on local affairs and the Democrats and Populists have fused on the electoral ticket. Hundreds

of negroes were challenged by the Popocrats last Saturday and were tried to day. The tribunal before which they were tried consisted of a Democrat, a Populist, and a Republican. To have thrown out the majority of the negroes challenged would have aided the Popo crats greatly in gaining the State. It would have aided the Populists in carrying the State for Bryan. But, on the contrary, it would have burt the Populists in local affairs.

Few whites were challenged. From all the news obtainable to-night from the trials over the State, it is manifest that the challenging by Popocrats did not amount to much. Most of the negroes were passed, and will be allowed to vote. The Populists and Republicans voted against the Popocrats on all questions. They passed whom they pleased, and the Popocrate ould say nothing. In this county hundreds of negroes were challenged, and many were thrown out. But the Populists and Republicans tried all they could. Every negro let go means a vote for McKinley. The Populists cannot protest. They are after local spoils. Free sil-

ver is a back issue with them. To-day's proceedings caused a leading Democrat in this town to lose all hopes for Bryan and the Democratic State ticket. He even fears that this, Mecklenburg, county will be lost to the Popocrats. Such a thing has not been known in twenty years. In this State the Populist State Chairman is urging war against the regularly nomicandidate for Governor, Major W. A. Guthrie, of the party, and is causing the Populists to desert Guthrie and fall in line for Russell, the Republican candidate. Few of them will vote for the Democratic candidate, though he is a strong free-silver man.

There is a circular floating among the Populists of this State urging them to vote for the Bryan and Watson electors and scratch the Popocrats. The Populist Chairman is crying that the circular is bogus, but it will have some weight. There is likely to be much scratching on the electoral fusion ticket both by Popullats and Popocrats. It is evident from the loyalty of the Populists to the Republicans or local affairs that they have no love for Popocrate.

The electoral fusion lacks much of being complete success. The next Legislature will elect a successor to Jeter C. Pritchard (Rep.). who is now filling out the residue of Senator Vance's term and which will expire on March 4, 1897. The Legislature will be composed of fifty Senators and 120 Representatives. Two years ago the Republicans helped the Populists to elect Marion Butler to the long term, but unless the Populists come up to the implied understanding and help the Republicans elect Mr. Pritchard, he may be retired.

Harry Skinner is the Populist candidate in the first Congress district, and he is endorsed by the Republicans. W. H. Lucas is the Popocratic opponent. In the Second district F. A. Woodand, Popograt, is opposed by George H. White, colored Republican. Frank Thompson, Popocrat, is opposed in the Third district by J. E. Fowler, Populist, who is endorsed by the Republicans. In the Fourth district there is also Republican-Populist-Fusion, E. W. Pou, Popocrat, being opposed by W. F. Stroud, Fusion W. W. Kitchin, l'opocrat and a strong silver man, had Thomas Settle, Republican, fairly beaten in the Fifth district until the Populists put a third candidate, A. J. Dalby, in the field. The result is now in doubt. Char-lotte is in the Sixth district, where the fight is between James A. Lockhart, Popocrat, and C. H. Martin, Fusionist. S. J. Pemberton of Stanley is the Popocratio candidate against A. G. Shuford, Fusionist, in the Seventh district, so long represented by John S. Henderson. One of the strongest of the Popocratic nominees for Congress is R. A. Doughton in the Eighth district, but he has Republican-Populist-Fusion to contend with, R. Z. Linney being his opponent. J. S. Adams is the Popocratic nominee in the Ninth district against Richard Pearson, Republican, and this is the only straight district

TOM DIXON LOSES HIS FORE.

The Preacher Lives in Virginia but Registered from a Hotel Here. The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., won't be able to ote on Tuesday because he registered illegally. On Oct. 10 Mr. Dixon registered in a barber shop on East Twenty-fourth street, giving his place of residence as the Ashland House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. The preacher said that he occupied room 16, but inquiry at the hotel showed that he aldn't. He frequently ate his meals in the hotel, but has not occupied a room there for two years. The directory gives Mr. Dixon's address at 20 East Fourteenth street. That is an office building and the janfor said yesterday that the minister had

Hor said yesterday that the minister had never lived there.
Horace Brockway, proprietor of the Ashland House, said that Mr. Dixon had intorned him that he had registered as living at the Ashland House. Mr. Brockway says that he told the preacher that he didn't think he would be allowed to vote, as he was not living at the hotel when he registered.

Mr. Dixon owns a place in Virginia, and he

has spent the summer there with the exception of the Sundays, when he came to this city to CAMPAIGN MILL DELATED.

Espublican Grievance Against the Jersey City Postmaster. Mayor Wanser and Col. Samuel D. Dickinson received information yesterday that about 70. 000 pieces of mail matter sent out from the Republican headquarters in Jersey City were being detained in the Post Office. The mail matter consists of circulars and ballots addressed to voters whose names were copied from the registry list. The information brought to the Mayor and Coi. Dickinson was to the offset that this matter was being held back by Postmaster R. M. Jordan so that it would not reach the voters in time to be of any use. They were told that only a small portion of it had been stamped by the Post Office clerks.

Col. Dickinson, who was Mr. Jordan's predecessor in the office, accused the Postmaster of delaying the mail because he knew that it was Republican campaign material. Mr. Jordan Republican campaign material. from the registry list. The information br Republican campaign material. Mr. Jordan admitted that the mail was held back, but said it was done at the request of Martin Finck, clerk of the Board of Finance, who is one of the Republican leaners. Mr. Finck said, it is alleged, that the committee did not want the mail to be distributed until Monday.

COLORADO FOR BRYAN. Senator Wolcott Hopes to Secure 59,000 Votes for McKinley.

DENVER, Oct. 31 .- Indications are that Bryan vill carry Colorado by a majority of 100,000.

Senator Wolcott, who leads the McKinley forces, hopes to secure 50,000 votes, but th Bryan managers will not concede McKinley more than 25,000, which would give Bryan over 100,000 majority. There are three State tickets, a fusion of Democrata and Silver Republicans led by ex-Gov. Adams, a fusion of Populist and National Silver party led by Judge Halley, both for Bryan, and a straight Republican McKinley ticket headed by Judge Allen. The Adams neople to-night claim that the ex-Governor will be elected by 10,000 votes. The Balley managers assert that Judge Balley will carry the State by fully 20,000 and that Allen will be second in the race. Ex-tion, Watte is also a candidate for Governor, but is not regarded as a factor. Bryan managers will not concede McKinley

Three Newspaper Offices Printing West-chester Ballots.

NEWBURGH, Oct. 31 .- There are three newspaper offices running to-night and will be running all day to-morrow on election ballots for Westchester county. The decisions of the Westchester county. The decisions of the courts in the contested cases taken before them has made it becearary to reprint all of the tickets for the 146 districts in that county. It will cost the county an extra 26,000 to 38,000. The Nova printing establishment received the original contract, and now that they have received orders at the last moment to reprint the whole lot it has been found necessary to call to their assistance the presses of the bemocratic Register and Republican Journal offices.



WILL OPEN TO-MORROW on the most prominent corner in the metropolis. The store is the most spacious, best lighted, and most artistically arranged in the city.

It will be better than the \$5 hate and the umbrellas, and canes, riding crops, traveling

which is well known all over the United States. A superb silk has for \$7.00, golf and bicycle caps, steamer rugs, Dent's gloves,

\$6 English hats sold by others. This we outfits. The assortment is unique and com-

We also carry a complete line of Ladies' Walking Hats.

## BELTAIRE, LURCH & PRACTICAL

Hat Manufacturers, Broadway and 42d St.

Agencies All Over the United States

UNDER A SILVER STANDARD.

The Rule of Low Wages of Labor and High Prices of Commodities. "If Bryan had visited some sliver-standard before he went to Chicago, he would have tabbed himself with a good many thorns before he talked so foolishly about the bless ings of free silver," said a mining engineer to a Sun reporter. years in South America, and my experience teaches me that the silver standard produces nothing but disaster for the workingman, be he professional or laborer. Commodities with a few rare exceptions, are always high and labor of any kind is always low priced. A few homely examples will best illustrate the

truth of this. "Some years ago I went to the republic of Colombia to examine some mines, and took with me household furniture, canned goods, tools, and machinery. At Panama I exchanged American gold for sucres, sols, and pesos, coin equal in weight and fineness to the five-france piece. I received 45 per cent, premium. At Buenaventura, next to Panama, Colombia's most important port on the Pacific, I was told that it was unnecessary to use such fine money so I sold it, getting \$165 in plata fehle for \$145 in sucres or pesos. Plata febis, or weak silver, consists of old 10, 20, 40, and 80 cent pieces much worn and mutilated. At Buenaventura business is done with paper, but in the mining districts silver alone is current. "My supplies of all kinds weighed about nine

tons, and to take them from Buenaventura to tons, and to take them from Buenaventura to the mines required the work of sixteen men. The time taken was twenty-three days, as follows: Three days down the river to Buenaventura, three days stay in Buenaventura, twelve days up the river to the mines, and it edsys back to their homes. For this work, and it is terribily exhausting, each man received \$11.80, as follows: Three days coard money in Buenaventura, 60 cents: ration money for the trip, \$3.20, and \$8 at the end of the trip. In other words, an average of only 51 cents a day in silver which cost me but 31 sents.

the trip. In other words, an average of only fill cents a day in silver which cost me but 31 zents.

"In the vicinity of the mines the following rates of wages prevailed: Miners, men, 60 to 80 cents; women, 60 to 60 cents; boys, 20 to 40 cents. Household servants received \$2 a m.nth. store clerks \$8 to \$10 a month and board. Carpenters and blacksmiths received \$1 a day. The Judge of the province of San Juan received in salary and fees less than \$600 a year in paper, or about the equivalent of \$300 in American gold. The principal lawyer of the same province had twice represented his district in the national legislature. He informed me that his professional informe was less than \$300 a year, not from lack of litigation, but because the people were too poor.

"Now for prices. I paid for a house that did not cost \$500, \$10 a month. Wheat flour sold for 15 cents a pound, and little roils of bread about the size of a breakfast roll, six to the pound, sold for 5 cents each. Pork and beef cost 20 cents a pound the year around. Eggs. 20 cents a house that considered by considered by politicians around expensively five pounds. Plantains, the chief vægetable of the people, were sold in bunches of six, y-four, called a racion, at from 40 to 80 cents, according to their scarcity. Candles brought 60 cents a pound. Brown sugar, 10 cents, and American cut loaf, 30 cents a A TRICK TO HURT HESS? 80 cents, according pound, and sevens, both brought 00 cents a pound. Hown sugar, 10 cents a quart. Coffee and cacas beans, both cents a quart. Coffee and cacas beans, 10 cents a pound. Hown sugar, 10 cents a cut loat, 30 cents a cut loat, Valley is a green, 20 cents a pound. Brown sugar, 10 cents and American out loaf, 30 cents a pound, yet the San Juan River Valley is a line sugar-cane growing country as there is in the word. Common unbleached musting and the poorest of print calleoes cost 20 cents a care of 33 inches, native woodlen cloth called sayeth, almost as coarse as sacking, 60 cents a vard; very coarse shoes, which would not sell at all in the United States, 83 a pair; cane sugar rum, or aguardiente, 40 cents a pair, and bottled lager 80 cents a quart bottle.

duert, and bottled lager 80 cents a quart bottle.

"When I finished my examination of the mines I determined to sell my household goods and tools. I quote from my note book the following prices: Four bent wood canescated chairs, \$3.32 each; cost in New York \$1.50 each. One steamer chair, cost \$1.25, sold for \$5: one cot, mattress, pillow, and two sheets, total cost \$7, sold for \$12; one granite pail, cost \$1, sold for \$12; one granite pail, cost \$1, sold for \$12; one granite pail, cost \$1, sold for \$1, 200 bounds of calls, cost in New York \$5.32, sold for \$34; one ripsaw, cost \$1,57, brought \$6.20; one pound of copper wire, cost 21 cents, brought 80 cents. A hundred different articles could be enumerated, but the above are sufficient dilustrations of the enormous disparity between wages and prices in a sliver country.

"To return to Buenaventura, which does a considerable business. Clerks in stores received from \$20 to \$40 a month in paper, and a free 11 o'clock breakfast. At the Custom House the clerk, received from \$40 to \$80 a month, Locomotive engineers received \$60 a month. Hrakemen, \$30 and conductors \$50. a free 11 o'clock breakfast. At the Custom House the clerk, received from \$40 to \$80 a month. Brakemen, \$30, and conductors \$50, at the railroad shops the best-paid native machinists received but \$2 a day; house carpenters from \$1.25 to \$1.50; cigarmakers from 70 to 80 cents a day. The chief doctor of the town was graduated first at Bogota and afterward at Paris. He was an able physician, was in charge of the provincial hospital, was employed by the railroad company to look after its men, was doctor of the port, and yet he assured me that he received less than \$3,000 a year in paper from his practice. The prices of commodities are not so high at Buenaventura as in the country. I quote from my note book the following prices paid by me at the largest wholesals and retail house in the town. The trices are in paper. At that time it took two caper dollars to buy a gold dellar: Canned peas, beans, and tomatoes, 80 cents a can; surdines, 50 cents remicelli, 40 cents a pound; rock sait, 10 cents a pound; olive oil, \$2 a quart; white vinegar, \$1 a gallon; California clayer of horrible quality, \$1 a bottle, and heer 40 cents. A roft felt hat that would not bring 75 cents on the Bowery, cost \$3, and a pair of French shoes that might cost \$2 in New York, cost \$8. Kents are high, being about 15 per cent, on the cost of the house. Money brings two per cent, a month and is hard to get."

Senator Butler Will Not Go Home to Vote. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- The flurry in the fusion camp in North Carolina, arising from causes which are as carefully guarded from publicity as Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance. and which so disturbed Democratic and Populist headquarters on Thursday evening in the absence of Senator Butler, Chairman of the National Populist Committee, was not considered by Mr. Butler on his return to this city of sufficient importance to warrant a trip to spen by ar injectance to warrant a trip to Raileigh to compose it.
"I have investigated the matter," he said, "and sent a telegram to Raileigh in respect thereto. The reply satisfied me that matters were all right and that I would not have to go there. I do not care to state what the report that the trip it should not have to go there. I do not care to state what the report that it should not have caused the commowas, but it should not have caused the comm tion it did."

The Senator said he did not expect to go to North Carolina until after election. "My vote there is not essential to Bryan's success, either in the State or nation. Now, if I had a vote out in Iowa." he continued facetiously, "I might be tempted to make the trip."

ELMIRA, Oct. 31 .- The report sent out from this city last night to the effect that seventeen menemployed at a sawmill at Lowmanville, a

GOVERNORS TO BE ELECTED.

A Peculiar Circumstance About the State Ricctions to Be Held on Tuesday. Sixteen of the forty-five states have a four rears' term for Governor, and in a majority of these States, though not in all of them, the

office of Governor is filled concurrently with the choice of Presidential electors. In the following States Governors will be voted for on Tuesday next: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin-Of the sixteen States which retain a four years' term for the Governor in their respective Con-stitutions, several have already filled the office this year. Florida chose a Governor for a four years' term on Oct. 6, and Louisians one on April 21. California, Kentucky, and Maryland choose their Governors for a four years' term in the year preceding the Presilential election. Virginia does so in the year following the Presidential election. Delaware will choose on Tuesday next a Governor for four years; so will Illinois; so will Indiana; so will the following: Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Washington, West Virginia,

and Wyoming. It is a somewhat peculiar circumstance that though the great majority of State Governors now in office are Republicans, with the exception of the Governors of Washington and Wyoming, those whose places are to be filled Tuesday's election are either Democrats or Populista. This is one of the disadvantages incident to a long tenure for Governor, for political conditions in American politics change so rapidly that a Governor may before his term is half over be entirely not of sympathy with those responsible for his choice. Thus illinois elected a Democratic Governor in 1892, under the Presidential sweep of that year, and yet two years later the Republican majority in the State was 123,000. In Indiana, too, the Democratic Governor elected in 1892 by 7,000 plurality, saw his party dieated in 1854 in the State contest of that year by a majority of 44,000. In the States in which there are now Rapublican Governors, and elections are to be held either for their reslection or the choice of their successors on Tuesday next, there is very little doubt of the success of the Republican candidates; in fact, in some of the Rates there is no serious opposition. In the number of such States are Pennsylvinia, in which it is expected all previous record. Heauthlean majority will be overturned: a sachusette, which the Republicans are ing with confidence by 100,000; Conni where there is no doubt of Republican. cess, and Wisconsin, where the Republican majority it is expected, will break all previous records. Up to two years ago Wisconsin, one records. Up to two years ago Wisconsin, as and Wisconsin, where the Republican majority over all their opponents nigher than 20,000, and more often it was below 10,000. In 1894, however, the Republican previous places in the Badger State declare that they will exceed this year. In New York the battle over the Governorship is more listless on the Democratic side than in any previous contest since It is a somewhat peculiar circumstance that though the great majority of State Governors

A TRICK TO HURT HESS? The Maker of That \$75 Check Says Rt

Was Done for a Joke. Some of yesterday morning's newspapers gravely announced that Charles A. Hess. Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth district, had been giving checks freely to persons in his district, the intimation being that the money was being paid in exchange for votes. One paper printed a photographic reproduction of what purported to be one of the checks. Is was for \$75, and was drawn on the Lincoln National Bank. When Mr. Hess read these stories

tional Bank. When Mr. Hess read these stories he notified the bank officials that the check was bogus, and requested them to detain any person who presented it for payment.

At noon Joseph Darby, a plumber living as 322 Kast Thirty-ninth street, presented the check at the bank. He said that he had received it by mai on Friday, and as he declared that he didn't know who had sent it to him he was arrested on a charge of forgery. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Court, Magistrate Brann holding him until to-day in \$1,000 ball. In the afternoon William McGuire, a bartender in a saloon at Thirty-ninth street and Third avenue, made affidavit that he had sent the check to Darby for a joke, thinking that he would see him before he presented it at the bank for payment, and explain matters.

Mr. Hess is not inclined to look at it in this light. He considers the transaction a deliberately planned campaign trick to place him in a bad light before the electors of his district and work to the advantage of Mr. McClellan, the Popocratic candidate.

COLDS

Can be trusted You can trust an article that everybouy speaks well of, and every one has a kind word for SEVEN-

TY-SEVEN. One has been cured of a COLD, Another of GRIP.

A third of CATAREM. And still another of INFLUENZA. It's so with all the ills that colds cause.

MRS. J. SHARKS, 175 WEST 93TH ST., NEW YORK CITY: "We have used your remedies for years, and have always found them to do just what you claim '77' for COLDS has proved a blessing, as also other of your Specifics which we have found necessary to use. I cannot praise them too highly."

E. E. PIERCE, Pastor of Church of Christ, Clarion, Ia., writes: "'77' has cured a BAB COLD in my wife, which I have been treating for some time, and she has only used about one fourth of a MISS MAY ULRICH of Brooklyn, N. Y., says she is

subject to attacks of GRIPPE whenever she takes a slight COLD, but now uses "77," "and I muss say it does belp me wonderfully."

ing their intentions to vote for McKinley and Hobart is false and without foundation. The mill employs only six men, and none have been discharged. All were at work this morning as usual.

Dr. Humphreya' Hom opathic Manual of Diseases at your bruggists' or Mailed free. Small bottles of peasant priests, fit the vest pocket. So discharged. All were at work this morning as usual.